

THE INDEPENDENT LONDON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, August 30, 1735.

NUMB. 7.

To the Author of the INDEPENDENT LONDON JOURNAL.

SIR,

I AM with some Satisfaction, that a Man may see all Persons, at one Time or other, doing Justice to Truth, and paying Homage to the Dictates of Common Sense and Reason.

Let a Man be ever so zealous for Church-Power, or ever so angry with such as he shall think to be Hereticks; yet let him write upon those Topicks, and he will scarce be able not to do Justice to the Right of Private Judgment, or not to plead for it as well as his Adversary. Let him have wrote ever so largely for Persecution; yet when he comes a little to himself, he will call it unjust to be charged with being for Persecution.

I HAVE in my View A Letter to Mr. Fyler on the Subject of Heresy; and it is well worth observing, that the Author of it gives this Caution to that Gentleman,—"Let me not be charged with being for Persecution: For this too will be very unjust. I only say who are Hereticks; and how Hereticks are to be treated by the Church, with respect to Christian Communion. How they are to be treated by Civil Magistrates, with respect to the Privilege of Civil Society, I do not say; nor is it any Part of the Argument. Yet this too is a very common Abuse. Whoever pleads for the Right of judging Heresy, he is presently represented by some Gentlemen as a Persecutor."

THE Author of this Letter thinks it very unjust to be charged with being for Persecution. I suppose he must mean, that in this particular Letter to Mr. Fyler he has not, openly and in Terms, declared himself for Persecution, and therefore it would be unjust to charge him with it. For it is not Persecution, in the Ministers of Christ decree that to be the Faith taught in Scripture, which is not there taught, and declare them to be Hereticks, who appear so to them. But suppose that a Man, in necessary Consequence of such a wrong Decree, suffers all the Inconveniences of this Life; suppose that he should be imprisoned; or that he should be incapable of making a Will; nay (if the Writ de confinement Heretico were in Force, and 'tis not beyond the Memory of Man since it was in Force;) supposing that He were to be burnt for his Opinions;—This I imagine would be Persecution, and Dr. St. would not, I believe, deny it. He therefore very wisely distinguishes betwixt the Power of the Church to decree who they are that have departed from the Faith, and the Power of the Civil Magistrate to treat Men with respect to the Privileges of Civil Society. There is no doubt a great Difference: and I guess the Design is to insinuate, that the Church hurts nobody in his Civil Rights, and therefore cannot be charged with Persecution. Either therefore there never was any such thing as Persecution in the World; or if there was, it was the wicked, the unjust, the cruel Laity that have been guilty of it: 'Tis the Laity alone that persecute, harass, distress, banish, imprison, put to Death. It is indeed Laymen that usually do these Things: But then, I must observe that they would not, nor could do them, unless the Church were to deliver Men over to the Secular Arm, imploring the Help of the Civil Magistrate. This Distinction there-

(Price Two-pence.)

fore betwixt the Church and the Civil Magistrate is just such a one, as if a Man were to cut the Banks and to let in the Sea; and then truly were to distinguish very cunningly, and directly to deny, that he did drown the Land that was overflowed: For He only cut the Banks or Earth away, but it was the Sea that did all the Mischief; and it would be very unreasonable and very "unjust to charge" the harmless innocent Man, with doing any Mischief, notwithstanding he knew the Consequence: for the Mischief was all owing to the Sea, that came rolling in, and would not, or could not, be stop'd by the Man that desired it not to come in.

WHEN Heretics are judged by the Church to have departed from the Faith, (whether with Knowledge or against Knowledge, whether sincerely or insincerely) they must be to them Hereticks, and must by them be treated as such. And it may be said, that the Offender by our Law incurs no Forfeiture of his Temporal Estate, because the Proceedings against him are, *Pro salute Animæ*, for the Good of his Soul. But is he not affected in his Temporal Estate, if he does not recant; or if he does relapse? Is he not liable, e. g. to Excommunication? Nay, may not a Clergyman be subject to Deprivation, or Degradation? And will not He be deprived of his Freehold in consequence of such a Judgment?

BUT perhaps a nice Distinction may be made betwixt Freehold and Freehold. A Clergyman's Freehold is what he may be deprived of, in consequence of the Church's Judgment; but a Layman's cannot be taken from him, for the same Crime, as the others may. Therefore the Clergyman's Tenure is not the same as a Layman's. Be it so: yet what are the Effects of Excommunication even to a Layman? Why truly it is, as I find it in some of our Books, a greater Disability than even an Outlawry: and my Lord Coke gives us this Instance in point; That if a Plaintiff who is an Executor is outlawed, That cannot be pleaded to disable him from Proceeding in his Suit. —But if he is excommunicated, 'tis otherwise; because every Man who converseth with such a Person is excommunicated himself. And This Doctrine is allowed, in case the Man who conversed with such a Person, be admonished not to converse with him. Add to this, that the Commissioners in Edward VIth's Reign, who were to reform the Ecclesiastical Laws, thought it proper, that when once Excommunication was denounced against any Man, and the Sentence published,—then no Person was to eat or drink with him except his own Family: and if any one did, being admonished to the contrary, they were also to be excommunicated: and if the Offender continued forty Days under the Sentence without shewing any Repentance, then the Bishop was to certify it into the Chancery; upon which Certificate the Writ de Excommunicatione capiendo was to be issued—by Virtue of which the Person was to be taken and committed without Bail, until he conform.

It is in case of Heresy a Man may thus be treated, I would fain know how this is consistent with the Right of Private Judgment. The Church it seems must judge; and the Private Man must judge, for himself: But if the Contest happens to be between the Church and the Private Man; which of them is in the Right; the Determination of the Church is back'd with such Power, that the Private Man must away to *Goal*, or else give up his Judgment.

PERHAPS you will say, this is not the

Fault of the Church, or Churchmen, that such Consequences arise to the Heretick: It is indeed a Misfortune which may happen to a Man who is convinced in his own Mind; and who cannot be prevail'd upon to give up his Opinion; and "who perhaps is not an Heretick to God." But this is not the Fault of, or to be objected to, the Church, but to the State. I would ask therefore

Is it Persecution, to send a Man, who has a Right to judge for himself, to *Goal* for judging for himself; and to deprive him of his Liberty, and his Family of his honest Labours? Or is nothing Persecution, but Racking, Burning, and Hanging? It will I suppose be said, that it is Persecution; but not in the Church, but the State. I will ask again, Will not the Inquisition it self free it self from the Charge of Persecution by the Method of Reasoning here made use of? For the Inquisition it self will plead only for "the same Liberty of Judgment to the Ministers of Christ, in the Execution of their Office, which is allow'd to every single Man besides in the Direction of his Conduct in all Cases." That will say, that they who to them "shall appear by the best Use of their Judgments under the Direction of God's Word to have departed from the Faith, (whether with Knowledge or against Knowledge, whether sincerely or insincerely) are to them Hereticks, and must by them be treated as such." That will plead, that it will be very unjust to be charged with being for Persecution: for That only says, who are Hereticks, and how Hereticks are to be treated by the Church with respect to Christian Communion. Nay I think it may plead for it self something more: For when a Man is by the Inquisition found to be guilty of Heresy, he is formally deliver'd up to the Secular Arm; and the good Churchmen beg of the Civil Magistrate, by the Bowels of Jesus, that he would not hurt the poor Offender, at the same time that they know that the Criminal is to be burnt for his Offence.

LET the Holy Inquisition therefore stand free, for the future, from the Charge of Persecution! Let not Protestants presume to charge the Church of Rome with any Cruelties; for such as appear to them, are to them Hereticks, and must be treated by them as such! and do not charge that Holy Church with any Persecution; for that would be "very unjust"! It is not the Church, but the Civil Magistrate, in all Countries, that is guilty of such Barbarities, as make every good Man's Heart ache, and shock every true Christian that loves his Bible! It is the State, and not the Church, that persecutes!

HERE again, I shall be very desirous to know, whether the Civil Magistrate has any Right to persecute, (I mean to imprison, hang, burn, or fine) any Man whom the Church, the innocent harmless Church, treats as an Heretick? I know that, The Magistrates Right to support and encourage True Religion by Human Laws, has been asserted; and there are Great Men who plead, that the Power of the State may justly be called in as an additional Aid to the Church, as oft as its Censures are disobeyed. These latter may not perhaps allow a Right in private Persons to judge for themselves: But as Dr. Stebbing does in Terms allow it, I should be glad to know what his Notions of Persecution are? Whether it be Persecution in the Civil Magistrate to fine any Man for using his Right of Private Judgment? And, whether Laws may

† F. CODR, Pref. xxxii



justly made to *imprison* Persons for acting according to what they have an acknowledged Right to act? Or where it is, that the Civil Magistrate ought to stop? Must it be at *Fines*? Or at *Commitment without Bail*? Or at Corporal Punishments: such as *Whipping*; *biting the Tongue*; *Pillorying*? Or at *Death*? And what sort of *Death*, *Hanging*, or *Burning*?

I CANNOT help thinking this a Subject of some Consequence to the Publick: And as the Design of your *Journal* is not to be confined to Politicks, if you think fit to give this a Place in it, you'll oblige

Your, &c.

PHILELEUTHERUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hague, August 30.

THE Couriers expected here with the *Eclaircissements* concerted between the Three Allied Crowns, are not yet arrived; which may take for a new Proof of Count d'Uhlfeldt's Assertion, That the Allies seek only to gain Time; for whenever those *Eclaircissements* come they must be sent to the Courts of Vienna, Petersburg and Warsaw, for their Answers; which will take up a Month or six Weeks time more, and then the Campaign will be ended.

According to our Advices from the Rhine, the brave Prince Eugene is desirous not to finish it, without adding new Laurels to those he has formerly gathered from the Gallick Armies. His Highness was to pass the Rhine yesterday or the Day before, to offer his Enemies Battle; but all our Letters from Ments, Worms, and Strasburg agree, that the French will not accept of his Offer, but retire behind their Lines in the Spierbach, which by the way are not finished. Thus we are in hourly Expectation of a bloody Battle, or a Flight which must be of great Consequence. We are assured, that the Marquis de Coigny wrote above a Fortnight ago, that he was not in a Condition to make Head against Prince Eugene. The Marshal d'Asfeldt laughs in his Sleeve, to see his Successor at such a Plunge.

Paris, Sept. 1. Letters of the 26th from the Rhine acquaint us, That a good Part of the Imperial Army had already passed the Neckar, and marched to Mayence, where they had laid two Bridges on the Rhine, that of Mayence making a third Bridge; hereupon 'tis believed, that M. de Coigny would march immediately to take up the Camp of Welthoffen, which is beyond Worms, and if he remains there, it is very likely that Prince Eugene will come and attack him. All our Troops dispersed along the Rhine, are marching to join the Marshal, and will be in Number when assembled, about 103 Battalions, and 106 Squadrons, making in all about 85,000 effective Men; we do not know the exact Number of the Germans, because they have received continual Reinforcements to this Day, from the Circles and Princes of the Empire. Marshal de Coigny caused two Bridges to be made under Philippsburg, to give Prince Eugene a Jealousy, that he intended to visit the Lines of Bruchsal, and it is not unlikely that the Prince may leave 20,000 Men in those Lines, in Case of an Attempt on that Side; tho' I believe our Troops will find themselves otherwise employed. Some People seem to believe, that Prince Eugene may throw himself on the Moselle; I am inclined to believe that to be his Project; however it be, it appears certain, to my Apprehension, that he has Orders to give us Battle.

Ipwich, Aug. 21. Last Week an unhappy Accident happened at Walton, where Mr. Robert Laurence, a young Gentleman of this Town, lately come of Age, with another Person, taking an open Boat to come to Ipwich, the Boat not far from Shore sprung a Leak, on which they both jumped over-board to save themselves: Mr. Laurence sunk directly, and was drowned; the other attempted to save him, but in vain, and with Difficulty himself got on Shore almost dead. Mr. Laurence was not found till the next day: He was a hopeful young Gentleman, generous and affable, and universally beloved: His Parents and

other Relations, to whom he was very dear, are inconsolable.

LONDON.

The last Mail from Holland brought the following Letter, dated Hague Sept. 2.

Count d'Uhlfeldt, the Emperor's Minister, has had a new Conference with their High Mightinesses Deputies, in which he notify'd to them, that his Imperial and Catholick Majesty having examined the Conditions upon which France and her Allies would consent to a Suspension of Arms, he found them so equivocal, and express'd in such Terms, as to be unintelligible, and that it might be thence inferred, the said Powers fought only to throw Dust in the Eyes of the Maritime Powers, whilst they conceal'd under a pacifick Appearance, the most resolute Designs for aggrandizing the House of Bourbon; Designs at the same time the most dangerous for the Balance of Power in Europe. That as for his Imperial Majesty, he could accept no other Propositions for an Armistice, than such as were conformable to the Plan of Pacification.

Their High Mightinesses Deputies heard him out, and then told him, That they expected every Moment an *Eclaircissement* from the Court of France; and reminded him of the same sort of Explanation the Marquis de Fenelon had already made: But the Count reply'd with a Smile, That the Paraphrase of the French Court never render'd the Text more intelligible; and that he believed all Europe, except a small Spot of it, already knew very perfectly their Meaning; adding, that it was very much the Business of other Powers as well as the Emperor, to frustrate the Schemes of the Allied Crowns.

'Tis certain some very important Negotiation is lately begun here. We see Mr. Walpole perpetually passing from one Member of the States to the other, and the Imperial Minister fast after him; but we cannot gain any light whither all these Pains tend.

We hear, that on the 24th instant, N. S. his Majesty received, at Hanover, a very complaisant Letter of the Emperor's own Hand-Writing; in which his Imperial Majesty expresses in very obliging Terms his Acknowledgment of his Britannick Majesty's many good Offices; but especially for bringing to a good Understanding his Highness the Elector of Bavaria. The same Letter concludes, that as there is no *Medium* in the present Crisis, but the wise Dispositions of his Britannick Majesty, his Imperial Majesty is willing to take the Means for a General Pacification, which are agreeable to his Britannick Majesty's Proposals and Approbation.

The last Letters from Spain mention, that the Court was under strong Apprehensions of Fear on Account of the British Fleet being at Lisbon; on which Account an Aviso was ordered to be dispatched out of hand from Cadiz for the Havanna, to stop there (if possible) two Ships loaded with Money, Cochineal, &c. one from Vera Cruz, and the other from Carriaga in New Spain.

On Wednesday Night last the Hon. Richard Arundel, Esq; Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Works, received Orders to fit up with magnificent Furniture, the Lord Harrington's House, and the next adjoining in Cleveland-Row, St. James's, for the Reception of her Highness the Princess of Saxe-Eylenach, the intended Consort of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales: And on Thursday several Workmen were ordered from the Board of Works, to clean, repair, and make the Alterations requisite for the said Effect: And the Goods of the Right Hon. the Lord Harrington began to be removed to the Earl of Chesterfield's House in St. James's Square.

On Saturday last, her Majesty, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke, and the Princesses Amelia and Carolina, accompanied by several Persons of Distinction, took the Diversion of hunting the Stag in Richmond New Park, which afforded a great deal of Pleasure for about two Hours and a Half, when he was killed. The Royal Family dined at Kew, and returned to Kensington in the Evening. Three Gentlemen fell off their Horses; and one of them was blooded by Mr. Ranby, his Majesty's Surgeon.

On Sunday the Rev. Dr. Hargrave, Prebendary of Westminster, preach'd before her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses Amelia and Carolina at Kensington. And,

The same Day, the Rev. Dr. Waterland, bendarry of Windsor, preached before their Highnesses the Duke and the young Princesses.

On Tuesday Night arrived a Courier from Hanover, with Advice of the King's continuing in good Health, and that the News of a Battle on the Rhine was soon expected there. Prince William of Hesse-Cassel having taken Leave of his Majesty for this Year, left Herrenhausen Tuesday se'nnight, to make the best of his way to the Rhine. The late Illumination of the Gardens of Herrenhausen have had a very pleasing Effect, his Majesty appointed a Masquerade to be there as last Night, and the Garden to be illuminated, which 'twas reckoned would take up 200,000 Candles, to be placed in globular Lanthorns, which were making for the purpose. His Majesty has not as yet fixed the Time for his Return to England, some Affairs of very great Importance wanting the last Hand to be put to them.

The Right Hon. the Lord Lovelace is returned from his Tour to Hanover: His Lordship came last from the Court at Loo, where he left the Prince and Princess of Orange in perfect Health.

Friday Night, last Week, as Dr. Hollis was returning from Wimbleton to London, he had the Misfortune to be overturned in his Chariot at Stone's End, by which Accident the Coachman had both his Legs broke; but the Doctor happily receiv'd little Hurt.

On Tuesday was held at Salters-Hall, a General Court of the Turkey Company, when her Majesty's Letter to them recommending *Essex Fawkener, Esq;* for Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, in the room of the Earl of Kinnoul, was read, and in Conformity thereto, the said Gentleman was unanimously chosen. His Excellency is making all possible Haste to proceed on his Embassy, and intends first to wait on his Majesty at Hanover, and proceed from thence over Land to Constantinople.

On Thursday at a Court of the Honourable Company of the Merchants of the Staple of England held at Westminster, Mr. Alderman Champion and Daniel Lambert, Esq; were admitted and made Free of the said Company.

On Tuesday Night, about Ten o'Clock, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Princess Amelia, having left the Guards at Whitehall, came incognito to Mr. Fielding's Bookshop in Bartholomew-Fair, and saw the *Generous Prisoner*; and after diverting themselves for some time, returned to Kensington.

The same Night ended Bartholomew-Fair, with good Order, the City Marshals having strictly put the Order of the Court of Aldermen in Execution.

Last Week the Figures lately carried from Kensington, were placed in their due Order in Merlin's Cave, in the Royal Gardens of Richmond, viz. Merlin, sitting at a Table, with Conjuring Books and Mathematical Instruments, taken from the Face of Mr. Ernest, Page of the Back Stairs to the Prince of Wales; King Henry the Seventh's Queen, and Queen Elizabeth, who came to Merlin for Knowledge, the former from the Face of Mrs. Margaret Purcell, and the latter from Miss Paget's; Minerva, from the Hon. Mrs. Poyntz's; Merlin's Secretary, from Mr. Kemp's, a Youth, one of his Royal Highness the Duke's Grenadiers; and a Witch, from a Tradesman's Wife at Richmond.

The exterior Part of the said Cave being now compleated, her Majesty has been pleased to order a choice Collection of English Books to be placed therein.

Her Majesty hath likewise been pleased to appoint the celebrated Mr. Stephen Duck to be Cave and Library-Keeper; as also his Wife to be necessary Woman thereto.

We hear that Capt. Thompson, who lately arrived on board the Ship the *Two Brothers* from Georgia, has brought over a Treaty of Friendship and Alliance, made by King Thomo Chacchi, and the rest of the Indian Chiefs, with the Honourable Trustees for settling the Colony of Georgia, which is most beautifully wrote, on a large Buffalo's Skin, with the Hair on it.

And yesterday the said Treaty was laid before the Trustees at the Georgia Office in Old Palace Yard.

We hear that there is likewise inserted the speech of Tomo Chachi, wherein he expresses his hearty Thanks for the great Civilities and Favours he received during his Stay here.

We hear that the said Treaty is to be put up in the said Office in a large Glass Frame.

On Sunday Morning near fifty Sail of Ships were driven from their Anchors in the River by the high Wind.

The same Day a Gravefend Boat coming to London, was overfet in Long-Reach, by which Accident two Men, a Woman, and a Boy were drowned.

By a Yarmouth Collier which arrived in the River on Sunday, we have an Account, that being at Anchor to the Northward of Margate Sands waiting for the Tide of Flood, on Friday Evening last Week, about Eight o'Clock, a Sloop or Hoy drove on the said Sands, and immediately sunk; and tho' so near their Ship that they could hear the Cries of the People, (five or six, as near as they could judge) yet they could no ways assist them, it being blowing a Storm. A Hoyman, who came up the River on Sunday also, says, he heard she was a Coaster laden with Corn.

On Monday Morning came Advice of the safe Arrival in the Downs of the Hallifax, Capt. Butler, from Scanderoon, richly laden, in the Service of the Turkey Company. She parted from the Euphrates, Capt. Peacock, on the 19th Instant, 100 Leagues West of the Land's End, who is also richly laden, and the Arrival hourly expected.

They write from Wallingford in Berkshire, that on Wednesday Morning last Week, about Two o'Clock, a Fire broke out there, which very much alarm'd the Town, and did great Damage.

The Inhabitants have discovered, that there was a Design to set Fire to the Town in four several Places at once; but the same was happily discovered before the second Place was set on Fire. The Fire began at the House of one Mr. Maxey a Joyner, and was wilfully done by his own Brother, who is apprehended and committed to Goal for the same. It is remarkable, that the Sockers of all the Pumps in Town were pulled out by the Villain, that Water might not be got at.

On Sunday between Four and Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, a Fire broke out at a Chandler's Shop in Old Bedlam, which burnt down the Upper-part of that, and two or three other Houses, and a large Quantity of Flax and Hemp in one of the Houses had taken Fire, but was soon extinguish'd. A young Woman jumped out of a Two Pair of Stairs Window where the Fire begun, but happily received no Hurt.

On Wednesday the Sessions began at Hicks's Hall, for the County of Middlesex, when one James Doltus, a Foreigner, who lodg'd in St. Martin's Lane, was convicted of an Assault, with an Intent to Ravish the Servant Maid of the House where he lodged, and was fined 20 l. and committed for six Months, and to find Sureties for his good Behaviour for one Year.

On Thursday came on before the Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, at Hicks's Hall, the Trial of an Attorney and an Officer, to an Indictment for unlawfully causing a Person to be arrested at the Suit of another, for the Sum of 126 l. for Goods pretended to be sold and delivered, but never any such Person was produced by the Plaintiff in the Cause of Action, notwithstanding the Defendant in that Cause had been put to a very great Expence and Charge for four Years successively; and after a long Trial it plainly appeared to the Court that it was a meer Conivance, and a trump'd up Action, with a Design to extort Money from the Plaintiff: Upon which the Jury found them both guilty; and the Court (according to the Statute in those Cases) were pleas'd to pronounce the following Sentence upon them, viz. That they should be imprisoned in the County Jail for Six Months without Bail or Mainprize; that they should pay Treble Costs and Damages, and all Expences to the Plaintiff; and to remain in jail till such Time as the same was paid and satisfied.

Wednesday Morning about 4 o'Clock, Mr. James, Hallington of Cornwall, a great Dealer in Cattle, was found tied Hags and Feet at Haydon's Fields near St. Magdalen's Church, Southwark: He declared before a Magistrate, that he was robbed the

Night before, as he was coming to Town, by 2 Highwaymen, of his Watch, twelve Guineas, and his Silver; that the Rogues used him barbarously, and took his Horse with them.

A melancholy Accident happen'd on Tuesday Night last about Eight o'Clock, at Mr. Thomas Chance's, a great Distiller in Budge Row; where a young Man, Servant to Mr. Chance, going up a Pair of Steps with a Candle and a large Pot of spirituous Liquor, in order to put it into a Cask, the Steps slip'd, and he falling, threw the Liquor over him, which the Candle immediately set fire to, and he ran up and down the Street all over in a Flame, to the utmost Surprise of all the Neighbours, by which the unhappy Youth was so much burnt, that his Skin came off with his Clothes; Mr. Chance shew'd the greatest Concern imaginable at this Misfortune, and immediately got all the Help possible; yet notwithstanding the Assistance of three able Surgeons, the poor Fellow expired yesterday about Twelve at Noon, in a miserable Condition.

A few Days ago a very extraordinary Accident happen'd at Shepperton, a Village about four Miles above Hampton Court, where some little Boy being at play with a Spaniel Dog near the Banks of the Thames, one of them fell into the River, and must have been inevitably drown'd, but for the Dog, who immediately jumped into the Water after him, and catching hold of his Cloaths, dragged him safe to Shore.

Yesterday Morning one Powell a Drawer at the Antwerp Tavern in Threadneedle street, was found drowned in the Narrow River by Illington: He had Nine Shillings in his Pocket, a Pair of Silver Buckles in his Shoes, a Pair of Silver Knee-Buckles, and had a Note in his Pocket, mentioning his Name and Place of Abode.

Wednesday a young Woman, well dress'd, was seen for some time walking near the Basin behind Cavendish Square, and at length to jump in, and, notwithstanding the Assistance of several Men who ran to save her, was drowned.

The same Day a young Woman, also decently dress'd, attempted the like Fate in the Serpentine River but was taken out alive. These Accidents to Women were never so frequent as at present, and as they are commonly said to be caused by Love, Is it that the Men are less gallant than formerly, or the Women more kind?

Monday last Mr. Evan Lloyd, a Welsh Drover, having sold some (and waiting to sell the rest) of his Cattle at Welsh Fair, went into a Booth to refresh himself, where meeting a Woman of the Town, and treating her with a Bottle of Cyder, she took an Opportunity to pick his Pocket of 45 l. notwithstanding they had no Convenience of being in private together, and the Booth all the Time full of Company.

On Friday, last Week, about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, Mr. Edgell, Inspector, belonging to the Custom-House, and his Assistants, met with four Smugglers (at Lewisham in Kent) who had a large Quantity of Tea, &c. The said Mr. Edgell in a very civil manner desired the Smugglers to leave their Goods and go about their Business; but they swore they would die before they would do so: They immediately engaged, and two of the Smugglers were shot dead, and one of their Horses on the Spot. One Smuggler was taken and brought, with the Goods, to the Custom-House about Nine the same Evening: He was committed to Newgate, after having been examined by the Lord Mayor. The other rode off, tho' closely pursued. The Smugglers made the first Fire, and shot one of the Officers Horses in the Shoulder.

In the Night between Friday and Saturday last, a Custom-House Officer seiz'd out of the Well of a Fishing Smack, coming up Blackwall Reach, a large Quantity of Arrack, and in the Cabin several valuable Pieces of Silk and Stove Handkerchiefs; the Smack was thereby seizable also, but the Wind being excessive high, he knew not how to manage her; so contented himself with taking the Cargo only.

On Saturday last two Officers of the Customs searched several People at Woolwich, whom they saw or suspected to come from on board the two India Ships, who arriv'd there the day before, and made several Seizures; and having an Information of a large Quantity of Tea and Mullins being carried into Hanging Wood near Charlton in Kent;

they, after a long Search, found some in a hollow Tree, and some buried under Ground, for which 'tis said the Informers Share will come to 30 or 40 l. That Wood and the Fuzz Hills adjoining, have been long noted as a Repository made use of by Smugglers.

Last Sunday Night twelve Horses, with Panniers like Higglers, were seen to come over Aye-Bridge in Essex, their Drivers (supposed to be Smugglers, on four other Horses without Panniers) soon after they got through that Town, were seen to take out and fresh prime several Pistols, and then each driving three Horses to go different Roads. At a Person who had the Curiosity to follow and view them, and saw their priming and dividing, they discharg'd a Pistol. This Person says he well knows the Man that shot at him, was sometime since a noted Deer stealer on the adjoining Forest.

Deaths. On the 13th of this Month died, at Grimthorpe in Lincolnshire, aged three Years and six Months, the Rt. Hon. the Lady Ann Bertie, youngest Daughter to his Grace the Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven. — Last Week died of an Apopleckic Fit, at his Seat at Eastbach Court in the County of Gloucester, Richard Machen, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, and Verdurer of the Forest of Dean. — On Monday Morning died at his Lodgings in the Piazzas, Covent Garden, Mr. Gongo, a noted Limner. — On Thursday Morning at Six o'Clock, died Mr. John Chillingworth, in the 75th Year of his Age, at his House in Scrope's Court facing S. Andrew's Church in Holborn, where he had liv'd above 40 Years. He was a Deputy of the Ward of Faringdon Without, which Place he resigned last St. Thomas's Day; and being about thirty Years a Common-Council-Man, was one of the oldest in the City. — On Thursday in the Afternoon died, at the Royal Bagnio in Newgate-street, Dr. John Robe, an eminent Physician and Surgeon, of Barbadoes, from whence he lately came over for the Recovery of his Health. — On Wednesday last died suddenly, after he had eat a hearty Dinner, at his House in Wardour-street, Soho, the Rev. Mr. Isaac Courrette, Minister of the French Chapel in Berwick street, St. James's.

On Thursday South Sea Trading Stock was 81 3/4ths. Old Annuity 107 3/8ths. New ditto 106. Bank 140 1/4th. India 146 1/2-half. African 15 1/2-half. Three per Cent. Annuity 94. Royal Assurance 96 1/4th. London Assurance 12 3/8ths. Emperor's Loan 98 1/2-half. New Bank Circulation 8 l. 7 s. 6 d. Prem. South Sea Bonds 3 l. Prem. India Bonds 4 l. 18 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2 l. 13 s. Prem. Salt Tallow 3 l. 5 s. per Cent. Three One-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 1 l. 5 s. per Cent. Discount.

The Publick General CORRESPONDENCE, Affairs for Improving Money Trade and Estates, &c.

Some Persons want to purchase Saleable PLACES or OFFICES, from 1000 to 4000 l. Value, or thereabout.

Several Sums of Money, some of which are large, are ready to be lent on MORTGAGES.

To be Lett, very Reasonable, A good accustomed Coffee house, about 30 Years to come of the Lease, well situated in Town, not in the City.

Persons who want to buy or sell ANNUITIES, to be made payable during the Life of the Purchaser or Seller, or on joint Lives, may be informed of good Opportunities for so doing.

ESTATES which some Persons want to BUY.

An Estate from 1000 to 5000 l. Value in Kent or Surrey. — A Farm from 50 to 100 l a Year, within twenty or thirty Miles of London. — And several Persons want to buy or hire other Estates.

ESTATES which some Persons want to SELL.

An Estate between 40 and 50 l. a Year in Bucks— A House and Malthouse with other Conveniences, about twenty Miles from London. — And several Persons want to sell or let other Estates.

THE Particulars will be given by Mr. Thomas Rogers Agent for Persons who want any such Business to be done. He answers Letters Post Paid, and Advertises if desired, not otherwise; all at his own Charges if not Successful.

He gives Attendance as undermention'd.

Daily (except Saturdays) about One and Six o'Clock at the Rainbow Coffee-house near the Gates of the TEMPLE, at 12 1/2 Tuesdays, Tom's Coffeehouse by the EXCHANGE o'Clock 1 Thursdays Will's Coffeehouse near WHITEHALL And on lending for he will go to Persons near.

The Public Service is, beyond all Example, irreprehensible; but then, Care must be taken to interpret the plainest Passages in it, by the most obscure; and particularly, that the Expressions of Scripture, and Ancient Creeds, be faithfully understood in the Sense of Modern Schoolmen.

And as for the *Honour*, they are good, or bad; of undeniable Authority, or of none; just as *They* themselves please. Those against *Rebellion*, are particularly good against all Tumults, and Disorders, and Treasons, but *their own*; and are to be urged *home* against the Men whom they dislike. But those against *Your Idolatry*, and *Antichristianism*, and against many of *Your Doctrines*, I assure *Your Holiness*, are of no Account amongst the same Men, but as the warm, over-hasty, Efforts of *Ignorant Zeal*, in the *first Reformers*: not fit to be urged against any true *Churchman*, (any more than those of the *Calvinistical Strain*,) since the Time of *Archbishop Laud*.

And all this passes smoothly, with Such as are under their Direction; tho' it be so plain, one would think, to the most Ordinary Capacity, that all such Matters are fixed with equal Infallibility; that *Authority* is the same, when it is *against* Them, as when it is *for* Them; and that either *All Points of Human Decision* are settled, so as to admit of no Dispute; or that *None* are. There is no *Medium*. And unless this be allowed, without any empty *Distinctions*, where there is no *Difference*; I believe, in Time, no Man of Sense will be able to see any Difference between *Your Popery*, and that of many amongst *Us*, but that *Ours* is *Protestant Popery*, and *Yours* is *Papish Popery*.

Learning hath been deservedly look'd upon, in Polite Countries, as the great Support and Ornament of Human Life, and True Religion. But the State, in which it is now, amongst *Us*, is hardly to be described. It seems, as if not only *Learning*, but even *Curiosity* it self, and all Pretence to it, were vanishing from amongst *Us*. Our *Education* is, of late, framed to *heat* our Young Men into *Faction*, rather than to *animate* them into *Learning*; and *Boys*, as soon as they are taught any thing, are seen to be enter'd into *Violence*, and prepared for all the Impressions of a *Party*.

Our *Universities* have been deservedly styl'd Fountains of *Literature*. But I wish I could say, there were not *Those* in them, who industriously poison those *Fountains*; or, who employ all their Capacity and Credit, to make it become a more laudable Character, to be a *Furious Zealot*, than a *Good Governour*, or a *Hard Student*; and more Reputable *Learning*, to be thoroughly versed in the *Half-Sheets*, and *Pamphlets*, of *Party-Scandal*, than in all the Good Sense of the Best Authors of *Antiquity*. And I wish, I had no Occasion to add, that from hence it comes pass, in Them, That *Sound Learning*, and *Good Manners*, and *Industry* in promoting these, are often seen to expose a Man to a Series of Discouragements, Opposition, and Ill-Treatment: whilst *Party-Zeal* shall recommend Persons, of whose Tempers, or Capacities, or *Morals*, I shall say nothing, to all the Regard, and Honour, that can be shew'd them.

Your *Holiness* need not indeed, much fear any prodigious Advances farther, on our Part, towards *Learning*, or *Truth*: which, unless

We have it already in our Possession, may lie eternally at the Bottom of the Well, for all that We are likely to do, to draw it up; no Buckets being allowed to be let down for it, but what are *stamped*; and no Ropes to be used, to let them down, but what are of just such a *Measure*, and *Strength*. For by this Means, how can it be, but that the Capacities, and Application, of the Greatest Souls, must be exceedingly cramp'd, and stinted, when the whole Method of Procedure is so exquisitely fitted, not to enlarge the Views and Enquiries of Men, but to determine the Mind to One certain Set of Thoughts, already fixed to be *Truth*; and the Tongue to One certain Set of Sounds, for their Eternal Defence and Security?

The Publick Exercises are not indeed exactly what they were, when the bare Word of *Aristotle*, or *Aquinas*, pass'd for Truth, as currently, as a Bank Note passes for Money. But the Method they are in, is still the same in *Quality*, tho' not in *Quantity*: For tho' We have discarded many Particulars; yet We retain in the whole, much the same *Forms* and *Modes*, which *You* left with *Us*, at Parting, for the better Securing of what We have not discarded.

We Dispute still, in a constant Round, as *You*, our Predecessors, used to do, *De omni Ente, scibili, & non scibili*. We have still the same *Quoad hoc*, and, *Non quoad hoc*; the same *Quatenus*, and, *Non quatenus*, which We inherited: and many other *Auxiliary Words*; of great Importance to refresh the *Disputants*, and to keep a *Dispute* going; but of none at all, towards the Discovering, or Recommending, any One single *Truth* to the World.

This Method may be called the Art of *Wrangling*, as long as the *Moderator* of the Dispute is at Leisure: And may well enough be supposed to be a Game at *Learned Racket*. The *Question* is the Ball of Contention: And *He* wins, who shews himself able to keep up the Ball longest. A *Singula* strikes it to the Respondent: And a *Negation*, or a *Lucky Distinction*, returns back to the Opponent: And so, it flies over the Heads of those, who have Time to sit under it, till the *Judge* of the Game strikes it down, with Authority, into Rest and Silence.

This is the State of Things with *Us*; and that chiefly, in Cases, in which all Generations, and all Men, are equally concerned. What is Truth, is determined for *Us*, and settled before We are born, by Forefathers, and Superiors, in the *Sees of Illuminated Understandings*, and *Unprejudiced Judgments*. And our Learned Education doth not so much as pretend to be designed for farther Discoveries of *Truth*, in the most important Matters: But is all framed to teach us the Art of *Defending* that which is already found out, and decreed, to be Truth, before our Time; and the great Duty of being thoroughly humbled into Contentment with what is already provided for us; and into an Abhorrence of all vain Thoughts of improving the *Intellectual Estate*, left us by our Careful Ancestors. The Voice of Authority, this; *Hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther*.

[To be continued.]

This is to give Notice,

That MARTHA NUTT, Wife of the late GUY NUTT, Trussmaker, (noted for making easy and cheap Trusses) still liveth at the Sign of the White Naked Boy in Westmoreland Court, Bartholomew-Close,



AND there carries on the same Business as her Husband did, of making all sorts of Trusses for Ruptures in Men, Women, and Children, easy and proper, be the Ruptures ever so bad, of any kind, and makes them with Steel or without Steel Bows, upon a Belt of Leather or Fustian, she having been for many Years in the Practice and Experience of making them with her Husband, and has a Kinsman with her to fit and apply Trusses for Men; the Women and Children she attends herself, and is very skilful in the Navel Rupture, and other Weaknesses in Women, and particularly in the Infirmary called the PROLAPUS UTERI, or Falling or Bearing Down of the Womb, so incident to Women after hard Labour, Miscarriages, and other Causes. Kind to the Poor.

She makes those Trusses easy which others have made, and do not ke uneasy, and makes Big Trusses of Linnen or Fustian. Those that make Trusses should be neither Knave nor Fool.

Any that live at a Distance, by sending a Description of their Rupture, and which Side it is, on both, and size of their Waist, may be fitted. To be had also stout Stockings to help the Lane, and strengthen weak Limbs.

At which Place may be had, in Print, price 6d. some friendly Cautions and Instructions concerning those two dangerous sorts of Ruptures, viz. the Rupture of the Groin, where the Intestine or Gut falls into the Scrotum, and the Rupture of the Navel, both which, if very large, and not instantly replaced, bring on a Mortification and speedy Death, with an easy, expeditious Method of reducing them, shewn by a Surgeon, and which he has successfully experienced, and now recommends for the Benefit of all People that are afflicted that way: And is very necessary for them to read and be acquainted with it.

Doctor ROBERT EATON'S BALSAMICK STYPTICK, truly Prepared and Sold at the Doctor's late Dwelling House, now Mr. DUTTON's in Salisbury-Court, Fleet-Street.

The Primary Use of this MEDICINE is to stop all Bleedings, and heal the Wounds, which it certainly does, whether such Bleedings proceed from Cuts, Stabs, Gun-shot, or any other Wounds whatsoever; likewise bleeding at the Nose, bursting of Veins, Bloody-Flux, or any other Bleedings whatsoever. It is most effectual and safe in all Feminine Cases; being a kindly Medicine, cordially balsamick and healing. It is of great Use and Service in all Fluxes; it keeps its Virtue for many Years, and in all Climates. No Person that goes to Sea, or any Family ought to be without it, being a ready Help at hand, in the most dangerous Cases. Proper Directions for its Use are given with every Bottle. It is sold in sealed Bottles at 7s. 6d. 5s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. the largest containing a Pint; with proper Allowance to all Retailers, and to Surgeons, Apothecaries and Ministers that take large Quantities, and to such as lay out 10s. or more, a large Book writ by the Doctor on this Subject is given gratis.

On Account of the great Use of this Medicine to his Majesty's Navies, Armies, Hospitals, and to all his Subjects in general, it bears the Sanction of his late Majesty's Letters Patent.

It is also sold by Licence at Garraway's old Shop, Practical Scheme, at the Royal Exchange, Mr. John Potter, Chymist, in Bartholomew-Close; Mr. John Meats, at the Golden Vale, Ludgate-Hill; Mr. James Mac Euen, Bookbinder, in Edinburgh; Mr. William Evans, Bookbinder, in Bristol; Mr. Hammond, jun. Bookbinder, in York; Mr. Roe, Bookbinder, in Derby; Mr. Raikes, Printer, in Gloucester; Mr. Paravich, Hoffer in Nottingham; Mr. Dicy, Printer, in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Grenhill, Mercer, at Bath; and Mr. Abree, Printer at Canterbury.